

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 1129

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11913) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide authorization for grants for communicable disease control. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. After the passage of H.R. 11913, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce shall be discharged from the further consideration of the bill S. 2264, and it shall then be in order in the House to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of the said Senate bill and insert in lieu thereof the provisions contained in H.R. 11913 as passed by the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no opposition to this rule and reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

(Mr. LATTA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, like the gentleman from Missouri, I know of no opposition to this rule, but I would just like to point out that this bill authorizes a 3-year program to continue the fight against communicable disease in the the United States.

Authorizations contained in the bill are as follows:

| Fiscal year: | Million |
|--------------|---------|
| 1970 -----   | \$20    |
| 1971 -----   | 75      |
| 1972 -----   | 90      |

Funds appropriated will be used by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to the States, and to local authorities with State approval, to assist in financing disease control programs. The diseases to be combated include TB, venereal disease, rubella, measles, polio, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, and RH disease. These are capable of prevention by vaccination. Grant funds are generally used to purchase

vaccines and pay personnel used to staff vaccination programs where they are needed.

The bill tends to reestablish to some degree the old category grants which, in the health field, were generally eliminated by the passage in 1966 of the Public Health Service Act which combined into one program a large number of category grant programs in the field. The theory was that the States themselves were the best judges of what areas needed first priority treatment. It is true that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in his budget presentation has earmarked specific amounts in a number of areas—but would Congress give him a blank check? Category grants, which can be used for no other purpose, are much more restrictive than an earmarking for budget presentation purposes.

The administration opposes the bill for this reason as evidenced by the letter from the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF FINANCING FOR CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H.R. 17982) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for a 1-year extension of financing for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 17982

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That this Act may be cited as the "Public Broadcasting Financing Act of 1970".

Sec. 2. Subsection (k) of section 396 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 396 (k)) is amended to read as follows:

"(k) (1) There are authorized to be appropriated for expenses of the Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, the sum of \$9,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, the sum of \$20,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, the sum of \$30,000,000.

"(2) In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) of this subsection, there are authorized to be appropriated for payment to the Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, amounts equal to the amount of total grants, donations, bequests, or other contributions (including money and the fair market value of any property) from non-Federal sources received by the Corporation under section 396(g) (2) (A) of this Act, during such fiscal year; except that the amount appropriated pursuant to this paragraph may not exceed \$5,000,000."

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 17982 would provide for a 1-year authorization of appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Under the bill, not more than \$30 million could be appropriated to the Corporation for fiscal year 1971. An additional amount of not more than \$5 million would be authorized to match gifts, grants, and other contributions to the Corporation.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is a bipartisan, independent, non-profit corporation which was established under the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. Its Board of Directors consists of 15 members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No more than eight members of the Board may be members of the same political party. The President of the Corporation is John W. Macy, Jr., who many of the Members of the House know personally.

Under its charter, the Corporation has three principal functions—

First, to assist in the development of programs of high quality for presentation over public radio and television stations;

Second, to assist in the establishment and development of a system of interconnection for such stations, and

Third, to assist in the establishment and development of such stations.

To state its purpose in a slightly different way, Mr. Speaker, the Corporation must help in developing high quality program matter to be presented over the 190 or more public TV stations and over 400 public radio stations which cover most of the United States. In addition, the Corporation is charged with assisting in the promotion and development of public broadcasting stations.

Mr. Speaker, to clarify a matter that has been the source of some confusion, let me say that the term "public broadcasting station," refers to radio and television stations which many persons still refer to as educational broadcasting stations. The term "public" is considered to be much more descriptive of their operation than "educational" since almost all such stations present more than instructional programming. In fact, most such stations present a wide variety of high quality programming directed at all age groups.

The Corporation has been fully operational for about a year and a half now and in that time its accomplishments have, I think, been impressive.

It has been instrumental in beginning the development of national television production centers in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco. Through grants and contracts it has assisted in the development and presentation of particular programs and series of programs. Perhaps the best example of these activities is "Sesame Street," a program developed and produced by the Children's Television Workshop. This series was designed for preschool children of low-income families. It consists of 142 programs which in many areas are shown several times a day. The series had its first run during the 1969-1970 school year and the results have

been most encouraging. It is estimated that between six and seven million children saw the program each day over the 200-odd television stations showing it. Children who watched the program have been tested and have shown measurable educational advancement as a result of watching the "Sesame Street" series.

In carrying out its mandate to assist in developing a system of interconnection the CPB has established the Public Broadcasting Service, a nonprofit corporation, which will provide interconnection for public television stations. National Public Radio, another nonprofit corporation, has been established to provide for interconnection of public radio stations and to develop programs for presentation over those stations.

The Corporation has established a system of general support grants which are made directly to public broadcasting stations to assist them in better serving their public. These grants are expected to range between \$12,500 and \$32,500 for television stations, depending on such factors as the size of the station and the population served. In the case of public radio stations, these grants will amount to \$7,500. These funds can be used as the stations see fit for equipment, personnel, programming, or to meet other needs of the station.

The Corporation also has established a fellowship program under which promising individuals are given stipends to work and study in areas that will better prepare them to work in the field of public broadcasting.

Mr. Speaker, the committee feels that the results of the Corporation's activities are already living up to earlier promises, and that considerable progress lies ahead, subject only to the availability of sufficient financing to permit the Corporation to meet its potential for public benefit.

Already, because of the Corporation's action, local stations are stronger, and, more importantly, are now offering their viewers and listeners superior programs, able to compete in attractiveness with the offerings of commercial broadcasters. The key, of course, to successful programming that will attract audiences is money. Guided by a bipartisan Board of Directors, the Corporation is showing that more than full value is received for funds that have already been made available.

However, in the future the Corporation must have a workable permanent financing plan. We intend to see that it shall get one. I am told that efforts are now underway in the Corporation, at the Federal Communications Commission and in the administration to develop such a plan promptly. The bill submitted by the administration, which I and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SPRINGER) introduced (H.R. 16338), would have provided an open end, 3-year authorization for the Corporation. The committee has trimmed this back to 1 year in order to maintain more direct oversight with respect to the development of a permanent plan for financing the Corporation.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Members of the House will give the legislation their consideration and support.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAGGERS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I do not quite understand why, on page 1 of the bill, there is authorized to be appropriated \$9 million for the year ending June 30, 1969, and \$20 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970. Why is this language contained in the bill since both fiscal years have expired?

Mr. STAGGERS. I will say to my colleague from Iowa (Mr. GROSS) this is merely repeating the law as it is now. Perhaps my colleague from North Carolina (Mr. BROYHILL) can explain why it was kept in the bill in this form. The gentleman is the ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The only thing we did was to add the language: "and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, the sum of \$30,000,000."

That is all we added to the act, in effect, in that particular section. We did not strike any language in that section. All we did was add that language.

It could have been done differently, I agree, but this was the way it was done. The total effect is to add the authorization for 1 fiscal year for this program.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the necessary number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, do I correctly understand that this bill authorizes \$30 million, and that we may ignore the \$9 million and the \$20 million figures contained in the proposal?

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. The date for the other has passed. We added the \$30 million in order to keep it in continuity.

It is \$30 million plus \$5 million, the gentleman should understand. The \$5 million is from matching grants which might come in from private sources.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. We can strike that language, but by leaving it in there it shows the history of what has been done in the past.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman tells me the bill authorizes \$30 million, plus the \$5 million in the next paragraph, for a total of \$35 million, I certainly accept his statement. I was nonplused by the additional language in the bill.

Let me ask a question of the gentleman of West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS). Is it proposed to go on in perpetuity appropriating to these so-called educational television projects? Is this television and radio, or just television?

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. This is television and radio.

As I said, when the administration sent its bill up, which I introduced, it was for 3 years with an open end authorization. The committee in its wisdom thought the time had come for permanent financing. Public broadcasting has proposed a means of financing this program, but the administration has not yet OK'd it. We have to wait on the administration.

I am hopeful, and pretty certain, that by next year we will have a plan to finance public broadcasting. That is why the bill is for only 1 year.

Mr. GROSS. You will have a plan to finance it?

Mr. STAGGERS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. I was in hopes the gentleman would say we were going to get out of the business of subsidizing educational television. From what I have seen it is carrying advertising and propaganda, at least in this area. What happens to the revenue derived now from educational TV, or is there advertising on educational TV?

Mr. STAGGERS. There is no advertising whatsoever. It is prohibited.

Mr. GROSS. What am I looking at on Channel 20? Is WETA not an educational station?

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Channel 20 is a commercial station. The educational channel in this area is Channel 26.

Mr. GROSS. And it carries no advertising at all?

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. No.

Mr. GROSS. So we are going on indefinitely subsidizing educational TV and radio, is that correct?

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I would say to the gentleman that, whether it be local, State or Federal, tax moneys have been going into educational television so long as I can remember.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman about this man—Woestendiek or something of that kind, who was fired from one of the educational TV stations in Washington, D.C. What was his salary?

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, of course.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. The pronunciation of his name I believe is Woestendiek. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to the hearings that we held in our subcommittee. In fact we held this bill up until we went into this gentleman's release from the local educational broadcasting station in great depth. I would like to call attention to that section of the hearings. The gentleman's salary as I recall it is listed in here. I do not recall the exact amount, but it is in the neighborhood of about \$35,000 to \$40,000.

Mr. GROSS. They do pay pretty good salaries in this educational television that is heavily subsidized by the Government, do they not?

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I would say there is also a very excellent study in this hearing record concerning the overall contributions made to educational and instructional television by the Federal Government. You will find it is

a very small percentage and that State and local governments contribute far more to educational and instructional television and public broadcasting than does the Federal Government.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I do not know whether that helps or hurts.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I am just saying that the Federal Government is a follower in contributions to this program nationwide over the years.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, it is something on the order of the bill that the House just approved, requiring the States to put up more and more matching funds. I can tell you that the requirement by the Federal Government for matching funds is killing the souls of the taxpayers all over this country. I am opposed to this bill.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from West Virginia stated this is a 1-year extension of the authorization of this program. The committee hoped that by the time we got through another year we could have some type of long-range financing program that we could present. We cannot promise that. I am sure the gentleman from West Virginia was not making an iron-clad promise but certainly we on the committee are going to work toward that end and hopefully we can come up with a program.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is a federally chartered, private, nonprofit Corporation created to promote the growth and development of the Nation's noncommercial television and radio systems.

#### PURPOSES

First, to strengthen local public broadcasting stations so that they may better serve their community;

Second, to aid in the development of an effective national interconnection system for both public television and radio—the Public Broadcasting Service and National Public Radio;

Third, to augment the national inventory of programs by improving the production capacity of local stations; and

Fourth, to support the total public broadcasting system through activities such as talent development, audience research, and public information.

#### BASIC FACTS ABOUT PUBLIC BROADCASTING TELEVISION

Number of stations, 199.

Location: Every State in the Union except Alaska, Wyoming, and Montana. Coverage: PTV signals reach 74 percent of the population.

Audience: Based on research October 1969, an estimated 24 million persons watch PTV each week.

Types of stations: 86 VHF; 112 UHF.

#### RADIO

Number of stations, 460. Number qualified for CPB grant assistance, 92.

Location: Every State except Mississippi, in which four stations are presently being constructed.

Coverage: Radio signals cover an estimated 75 percent of our population.

Audience: No accurate figure is available, but conservatively estimating, approximately 120 million people are reached by public radio.

Types of stations: 25 AM, 431 FM.

Station ownership: Public television and radio stations are owned and operated by nonprofit community organizations, universities, State authorities, local municipalities, and school systems.

Programing: Programing includes instructional courses, as well as programs that are educational in a broader sense. Public broadcasting schedules carry a mixture of public affairs, music, the arts, drama, and self-improvement programs for the community as well as instructional messages to classrooms. About 49 percent of the average broadcast day is devoted to instructional work.

#### FUNDING FOR THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

The Corporation is funded by the Federal Government and by private sources. In fiscal 1970, its total budget was \$17.4 million of which \$15 million came from the Government.

#### APPROXIMATE BUDGET BREAKDOWN

Local public radio and TV general support grants, \$3,500,000.

Local public radio and TV program production competitions, \$807,000.

Television programing, \$5,500,000.

Radio programing, \$441,000.

Interconnection charges, \$4,200,000.

Improving quality and training of local station personnel, \$600,000.

Administrative costs, \$1,600,000.

#### CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING MAJOR ACTIVITIES: 1970

Creation of the Public Broadcasting Service, the first nationwide regular interconnection facility for public television stations. PBS is an independent organization. The Corporation lead in its formation and is its chief source of financial support.

Creation of National Public Radio, which will serve as the primary national program service of public radio stations. NPR will produce, acquire, and distribute radio programs and related materials over a planned interconnected radio network. CPB also finances NPR.

With the aid of a 6-month planning grant from the U.S. Office of Education, created the Public Broadcasting Environmental crisis facing our Nation.

Provided general support for national program producers such as NET and the Children's Television Workshop—the producers of Sesame Street.

Establishment of TV production centers throughout the country for national programing.

#### CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING BOARD MEMBERS

Frank Pace, Jr., Chairman of the Board of CPB; president, International Executive Service Corps, New York, N.Y.

Joseph Beirne, president, Communication Workers of America, Washington, D.C.

Robert Benjamin, chairman, United Artists Corp., New York, N.Y.

Albert L. Cole, chairman, the Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N.Y.

Michael Gammino, Jr., president, Columbus National Bank, Providence, R.I.

Saul Haas, chairman of the board, KIRO, Inc., Broadcast House, Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, editor and chairman of the board, the Houston Post, Houston, Tex.

Joseph Hughes, vice president, T. Mellon & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., chairman, MIT, Cambridge, Mass.

Thomas Moore, chairman of the board, Ticketron, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Frank E. Schooley, director of broadcasting, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Jack Valenti, president, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.

John Hay Whitney, New York, N.Y. Jack Wrather, Wrather Corp., Beverly Hills, Calif.

One vacancy.

#### DRUG EDUCATION PROJECT

Public TV station WQED in Pittsburgh, with CPB support, is undertaking a series of drug education programs. These programs will first be presented locally, tested as to effectiveness, revised, and then presented nationally over the Public Broadcasting Service beginning in early 1971. The project has three aspects. Programs will be prepared for:

First. General audiences. Parents and children, viewing at home, in prime time.

Second. Academic inservice training. Programs for teachers, school administrators, and school board members, to be presented in mid-afternoon time, or whenever these special but important audiences can see them most conveniently.

Third. Children in school. These programs, most difficult of all to do, will be geared for youngsters between 9 and about 13, for viewing in school. They will emphasize information and prevention, not rehabilitation.

The Corporation has budgeted \$500,000 for drug education.

#### PUBLIC BROADCASTING ENVIRONMENT CENTER

The Public Broadcasting Environment Center was established by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in May 1970 with the aid of a \$600,000 planning grant from the U.S. Office of Education. The major purpose of the Center is to develop programing to foster a national understanding of the relationship of man to his environment as a means to keeping the balance between the two intact. To this end, the Center will:

First. Produce radio and television programs for target audiences in the general public;

Second. Produce material for classroom use and associated teacher training material; and

Third. Develop manpower training programs to provide labor for inspection, detection, and remedy of environmental problems.

The U.S. Office of Education grant has helped support an initial 6-month planning effort for the Center, which will develop a pilot for a radio and television series called "The Quality of Life." In this early stage, the Center has begun work on the tasks it has set for itself, which include setting up a reference library, identifying its target audiences,

identifying possible production sources, and, most important, exploring avenues for the public's participation. The key to the Center's efforts is the quality of life—it is not as concerned with the environment per se as it is with living in that environment. The Center hopes to inform the public so that it will take action to improve its environment. The Corporation has budgeted \$1 million for the Public Broadcasting Environment Center in fiscal year 1972.

(Mr. SPRINGER (at the request of Mr. BROVHILL of North Carolina) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the Public Broadcasting Corporation was created to encourage and assist in the creation of more and better programming for the growing number of television and radio stations owned by community organizations, universities, States, cities, and school systems. These stations, which are specially licensed by the FCC to provide educational and cultural material to the viewing and listening public, free of commercial connection, have come into existence in nearly every State. Most States have combined them into networks for the dissemination of this particular type of programming. At the present time there are 199 television stations in this category; 86 of them are VHF and 112 UHF. Radio stations number 460.

When the Corporation was authorized by Congress there were many of us who had some misgivings about the course it might take. Safeguards were built into the legislation to make certain that it would not get out of hand. No doubt these precautions were justified and may be partly responsible for the commendable record which is being made by the Corporation thus far. I think it is well to say that the people who have been selected to organize and run this Corporation have been dedicated and capable people. The results in the short time it has been in existence in the light of the inevitable problems of initial organization have been remarkable. Program production and origination has been encouraged in all parts of the country. Promising talent has been helped to improve and grow.

Funds to support the work of the Corporation have come from several sources. As might be expected at this stage of its development the bulk of the money has come from appropriated funds. In fiscal year 1970, \$15 million was appropriated and an additional \$2.4 million was supplied by public subscription and foundations. The amounts included here as public subscriptions does not take into account the many other millions contributed by the general public to build and sustain the stations themselves. As programming improves more of this volunteer money will appear. It is for this reason that the bill which has been reported by our committee includes an authorization for \$5 million which is subject to matching. The Corporation can acquire as much of this money as it can obtain from outside sources. This is a great incentive for effort in this direction and great encouragement to

those who are willing to lend financial support.

In addition to the seed money, the bill provides authorization for \$30 million for fiscal year 1971. Although the administration and the Corporation would have preferred a somewhat longer authorization, the committee felt obligated to restrict it in a continuing effort to work out a permanent financing plan for this operation. We have been telling the House each time the matter appears here that a permanent plan is being demanded. It has not yet appeared and we feel that the long-range good of the whole effort depends upon our continued insistence that this problem be solved. Although I would not try to claim that by doing what we recommend here today that beyond any doubt a satisfactory plan for permanent financing will be ready 1 year from today. I do claim that it will be done earlier because of our continuing pressure.

Purely educational programming is gaining rapidly because of the work of the Corporation. Most of the daytime hours on these stations is spent in direct classroom-type education or preliminary education efforts for preschoolers such as Sesame Street. Much more can be done in this area and much more can also be accomplished in the fields of art, drama, and self-improvement programs. The Corporation, I am glad to say, seems to be using the resources it has in sensible, progressive ways.

Another effort being carried forward by the Corporation is the creation of communication links between stations and the State networks of public broadcasting stations. Programs or events which have the greatest impact and value if shown simultaneously can be arranged if the means exist to bring the material to all stations interested in displaying it. Special arrangements with the Bell systems are almost complete to determine the cost of the system. Stations are under no obligation to accept any particular programs or to show them at any given time but some material will be useful if available while it is current. The Corporation is making this possible.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting has thus far been a sound investment and a modest one at that. I recommend that the bill be approved by the House.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, I have to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. DELLENBACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. DELLENBACK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, in 1967, the Congress amended the Communications Act of 1934 by establishing a non-profit corporation to assist in establishing educational programs, to facilitate educational program availability, and to aid the operation of educational broadcasting facilities. Thus, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting came into being.

The Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 established the CPB because it was in the public interest to encourage the growth

and development of noncommercial educational radio and television, including the use of such media for instructional purposes. It is clear that the CPB has done its job well in these crucial formative years. There are 199 educational television stations and 460 educational radio stations. The TV stations are serving every State in the Union except Alaska, Wyoming, and Montana. The radio outlets are in every State except Mississippi.

The CPB has been able to do its job because Congress has seen fit to authorize the financing needed to date on a year-to-year basis. It is on that point that the problem arises. The Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 sought to afford maximum protection to educational broadcasting from extraneous interference and control. It is clear from the hearings on the bill, that the best way to achieve this freedom from interference would be through a plan of long-term permanent financing for the CPB. This was the goal which the Congress was seeking when it first authorized the CPB to get underway. It is 1970, and such a plan has still not been enacted.

The bill before us today, H.R. 17982, merely authorizes a 1-year extension of the financing for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The bill authorizes an appropriation of \$30 million, plus up to \$5 million for matching private contributions and grants for fiscal 1971. I am a cosponsor of this bill for two reasons: First, I support the efforts and commend the accomplishments of the CPB and thus believe we should continue to fund it. Second, I have cosponsored this bill because it is only a 1-year extension of the funding.

The original bill that was sent to the Communications Subcommittee in 1970—H.R. 16338—called for a 3-year extension of funding. I opposed this lengthy extension on the grounds that Congress initially set up CPB with the idea that long-term financing would be provided. But, a workable plan for such financing has not come forth. If we in Congress authorize a 3-year authorization, we will be guaranteeing that the necessity of a long-term, permanent finance plan will pass for 3 more years. This would be a travesty.

We in Congress should not let 3 more years pass without an adequate long-term financing plan which will permit the Corporation to be free of governmental procedure and administrative regulations that are incompatible with its purposes. We should avoid the overseeing of the CPB's day-to-day operations that would be a natural consequence of the annual budgeting and appropriations procedures.

The bill before us today was reported unanimously by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and I hope it will be passed by the House, not to show a lack of commitment to the corporation—but as an effective means of encouraging the administration to propose a plan of permanent financing. H.R. 17982 is an interim method of financing for the CPB.

I am today introducing a bill to provide permanent financing for the Cor-

poration for Public Broadcasting. The original draft of the bill is the result of a study which the CPB conducted, at my request, for the Subcommittee on Communications. It is my hope that our committee will hold hearings early in 1971 on this bill, so that 1 year from now Congress will have an opportunity to vote on a viable long-term financing plan. I regret that this report was not completed earlier, so as to allow the Subcommittee on Communications to hold hearings in 1970 on such a proposal. Similar requests for reports have been made by me to the Federal Communications Commission and to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I regret to say that neither group has offered any intensive or innovative study or plans to meet the need for permanent financing for the CPB.

This piece of legislation would amend the Communications Act of 1934 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for permanent financing for the CPB.

A public broadcasting fund would be established on the books of the Treasury.

The fund would be created and maintained on a continuing basis by deposits of: First, revenue from an excise tax on the value of radio and television receiving sets at the manufacturer or importer level, and

Second, funds in the general fund of the Treasury to match non-Federal contributions or payments to all elements—the Corporation, stations, and so forth—in the public broadcasting system, with the matching amount based on a formula calculated to stimulate and increase such non-Federal contributions or payments.

All moneys in the fund would be payable at the beginning of each fiscal year to the Corporation.

The Corporation believes—

This plan is best able to provide necessary financing under the particular conditions required for public broadcasting and most likely to be found acceptable by the Congress, the public, and the parties affected by it. However, each plan so far identified—including this one—has its shortcomings. Should new suggestions emerge, the Corporation would be glad to consider them in place of or as modifications to the plan outlined here.

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to register my strong opposition to this legislation.

Funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting should be abolished, not continued. Its stated purposes and activities read like a blueprint for a Government propaganda network. Coupled with the growing restrictions by the Federal Communications Commission on the program content of private broadcasters—of which the recent decision against Station WXUR in Media, Pa., is the latest and worst example—this brings us closer to outright control of the communications media by those able to influence the Federal Government in their favor.

Government broadcasting is fundamentally inimical to freedom. Every advanced totalitarian state provides for full government control of the communications media. As everyone should know by now, Federal funding means Federal control. There should be no Federally funded broadcasting network.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 1194 the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 3558) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide continued financing for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. STAGGERS

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STAGGERS moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 3558 and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 17982, as passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 17982) was laid on the table.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL AMENDMENTS OF 1970

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H.R. 11913) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide authorization for grants for communicable disease control, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 11913

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Communicable Disease Control Amendments of 1969".*

#### GRANTS FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

SEC. 2. Section 361 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) (1) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and \$90,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, to enable the Secretary to make grants to States and, with the approval of the State health authority, to political subdivisions or instrumentalities of the States under this subsection. In the award of such grants the Secretary, in accordance with appropriate regulations, shall give consideration to the relative extent of the communicable disease problems and to the levels of performance in preventing and controlling such diseases. Such grants may be used to pay that portion of the cost of communicable disease control programs which is reasonably attributable to (A) purchase of vaccines or other agents needed to protect those portions of the population determined to be epidemiologically important to the control or prevention of communicable dis-

eases and (B) salaries and related expenses of additional State and local health personnel needed for planning, organizational, promotional, and other epidemiologic activities in connection with such programs, including studies to determine the communicable disease control needs of communities and the means of best meeting such needs and personnel and related expenses needed to maintain additional epidemiologic and laboratory surveillance occasioned by such programs.

"(2) for the purposes of this subsection—

"(A) a 'communicable disease control program' means a program which is designed and conducted so as to contribute to a nationwide effort against tuberculosis, venereal disease, rubella, measles, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and other communicable diseases which are transmitted from State to State, are amenable to reduction, and which are determined by the Secretary on the recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council to be of national significance, and

"(B) the term 'State' includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

"(3) Payments under this subsection may be made in advance on the basis of estimates or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of underpayments or overpayments, in such installments and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary finds necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

"(4) The Secretary, at the request of a recipient of a grant under this subsection, may reduce the money grant to such recipient by the fair market value of any supplies (including vaccines and other preventive agents), or equipment, furnished to such recipient and by the amount of the pay, allowances, traveling expenses, and any other costs in connection with the detail of an officer or employee to the recipient when the furnishing of such supplies or equipment, or of the detail of such officer or employee (as the case may be), is for the convenience of and at the request of such recipient and for the purpose of carrying out the program with respect to which the grant under this subsection is made. The amount by which any such grant is so reduced shall be available for payment by the Secretary of the costs incurred in furnishing the supplies, equipment, or personal services on which the reduction of such grant is based, but such amount shall be deemed a part of the grant to such recipient and shall, for the purposes of paragraph (3) of the subsection, be deemed to have been paid to such agency.

"(5) Nothing in this subsection shall limit or otherwise restrict the use of funds which are granted to a State or to a political subdivision of a State under other provisions of this Act or other Federal law and which are available for the conduct of communicable disease control programs from being used in connection with programs assisted through grants under this subsection.

"(6) Under this subsection, the Secretary shall be required to submit an annual report on performance in preventing and controlling communicable diseases."

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this Act may be cited as the "Communicable Disease Control Amendments of 1969".

#### GRANTS FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

SEC. 2. Section 317 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264) is amended to read as follows: